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SUMMER WORKSHOPS AND FOREIGN TRAVEL, 1961*

I. FOREIGN TRAVEL

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

The 1961 Summer Session of the School of Classical Studies will be held in Rome under the direction of Prof. S. Palmer Bovie of Indiana University from July 3-August 11.

Professor Bovie writes: "The traditional program, built up over the years under the guidance of Professors Rowell, Duckworth, and MacKendrick, will prevail. It consists of meetings, trips, and discussions four days a week in Rome, and a field trip the fifth day. The Roman mornings are devoted to explorations of sites, museums, and districts in the city. There follows a recuperative . . . luncheon en groupe in the Acad-

emy cortile. . . . At two p.m. we foregather in the Academy Lecture Room for a lecture or discussion and to confirm future plans and appointments. From three-thirty in the afternoon on, the students are free for the rest of the day and we meet the next morning at the scheduled site. For Rome I ask the students to use public transportation . . . and they soon master the bus system and become skilled at handling Italian money and Italian phrases beginning with 'Dove?'

Field trips, usually on Fridays, and, at the end of the fourth week, a long weekend, in which "many range as far as Greece and Sicily, Venice and the Italian hinterland generally," round out the summer. Invited resident and visiting scholars address the group on special topics. In the last week time is spent on review and revisiting sites in Rome, and a final examination is given. Later many students attend a session at the Vergilian School at Cumae mentioned elsewhere in these reports.

"In addition to fundamental studies in topography, archaeology, and architecture, Roman history and literature are read and discussed in detail," Professor Bovie concludes. "Some attention is given to Roman mythology and the main

* These descriptions of projects for foreign travel and study and for special programs ("workshops") in this country are in no sense intended to compete with *Classical Outlook's* invaluable listing of summer courses (including typical summer schools, not here listed) appearing each year in its May issue. We are grateful to the directors who have written, and we shall be glad to hear from directors of other special programs, particularly where limited enrollments or early registration are important factors.—Ed.

emphasis placed on Livy, Cicero, Vergil and Horace. The exemplary collection of photographs, slides, and maps prepared and presided over by Mr. Ernest Nash in the Fototeca at the Academy is at all times available for our study and use."

Applications, returnable March 1, 1961, may be obtained from Miss Mary T. Williams, Executive Secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Ave., New York City.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

The 1961 Summer Session of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (cf. *CW*, Nov. 1960, p. 32) will be held June 29 to August 10. As usual the membership will consist of undergraduates, graduate students, and teachers of the classics or of closely related fields. Director of the session is Gertrude Smith, Professor of Greek, University of Chicago, who advises us: "For various reasons only twenty members can be accommodated. Such great interest has been shown in this year's session that the membership is already oversubscribed and unfortunately many will have to be disappointed. For the 1962 session applicants are strongly urged to complete their applications as early as possible in the autumn of 1961."

The program is designed, Professor Smith points out, to afford to its members an opportunity to become familiar with the topography and antiquities of Greece and to observe both the manner in which the monuments can further an understanding of ancient literature and the method by which ancient sources may be used to interpret archaeological discoveries.

Roughly one-half of the session will be spent in travel. Four trips will cover the more important archaeological sites of central and southern Greece, of Crete, and of Delos, Plataea, Thebes, Thermopylae, Delphi, Corinth, Mycenae, Sparta, Olympia, Cnossos, Phaestos, among others. The other half will be devoted to study in Athens. A number of one-day excursions will take members to sites in Attica, such as Marathon, Salamis, Eleusis, Sunium. The major monuments and museums of Athens itself will be studied in detail with special emphasis on the Acropolis and the Agora.

The Director of the session and others of the staff of the American School will offer lectures at some of the museums and sites; members likewise will give oral reports on certain sites and monuments. At the close of the session members are expected to write a final examination,

for the satisfactory completion of which the School awards a certificate, on the basis of which many colleges and universities grant academic credits.

Four scholarships with stipends of \$500 each are to be awarded for the summer of 1961. Announcement of the awards will be made as soon as possible.

VERGILIAN SOCIETY OF AMERICA CLASSICAL SUMMER PROGRAM IN ITALY

The Classical Summer School at Cumae, near Naples, will be conducted in five separate sessions of two weeks each: July 3-15, July 17-29, July 31-Aug. 12, Aug. 14-26, Aug. 28-Sept. 9. The program is the same for all sessions: on-the-spot study and guidance at Cumae, Lake Avernus, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Paestum, Stabia, Baiae, Misenum, Capri, Vesuvius, Capua, Caudine Forks, Benevento, and several visits to

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STAFF

Editor: Edward A. Robinson, Fordham University, New York 58, N.Y.

Managing Editor: Irving Kizner, Hunter College High School, New York 21, N.Y.

Advertising Manager: James T. McDonough, 430 W. 118th St., New York 27, N.Y.

Associate Editors: James F. Brady, Fordham University, New York 58, N.Y.; William M. Calder, III, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.; LeRoy A. Campbell, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10, N.Y.; Evelyn B. Harrison, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.; Samuel Lieberman, Queens College, Flushing 67, N.Y.; Alexander G. McKay, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.; John F. Reilly, LaSalle Military Academy, Oakdale, L.I.; Harry C. Schnur, Iona College, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Ursula Schoenheim, Hunter College, New York 21, N.Y.

the great Naples Museum. Lectures are in English, by the American staff (Rev. Dr. Raymond V. Schoder, SJ, and Dr. Lawrence Springer), and by some co-operating Italian archaeologists. Readings from ancient literary and historical sources are made at the sites, and relevant relationships of the places visited to literary, mythological, and historical matters are brought out. The lectures are non-technical, but on a serious academic level. The program seeks to promote a first-hand knowledge of the ancient remains and a sound understanding of their cultural significance, providing accurate background and new inspiration for classical teaching and further study.

Members of the course reside at the pleasant Villa Vergiliana at Cumae, and go to the sites by private bus. Adequate free time and variety are provided for, and the general atmosphere of the course is moderately informal and unhurried. The program is designed for teachers of classics or ancient history and art in high school, college, university; advanced college students are also eligible to participate. Cost of a two-week session is \$150, including room, meals, transportation to the sites, entrance fees, tuition.

The Classical Tour includes the first session of the Cumae School, as above, then two weeks in Sicily and two weeks in Rome and vicinity, for similar guided study at major classical and Byzantine sites and museums. It is conducted July 3-Aug. 10. All-inclusive fee, as above, is \$640. A recommendation for four hours of graduate credit is given Tour members.

Further information and application forms may be had from the Director: Rev. Dr. Raymond V. Schoder, SJ, Loyola University, Chicago 26, Ill.

"ROMAN ROADS"

Under this engaging title, Montclair (N.J.) State College is offering an original study-tour of Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, June 30-August 21, under the direction of Prof. Carolyn E. Bock, Chairman, Foreign Language Department, Montclair State College, and Miss Doris E. Kibbe, Chairman, Latin Department, Manchester (Conn.) High School.

The aim of the tour is, briefly, to "deepen understanding of and increase appreciation for Roman culture as it was carried beyond Italian frontiers to become the cornerstone of our own." Six semester hours of undergraduate or graduate credit may be obtained by submission of a term

paper within three months of the end of the course.

Spanning the *extremum mare* by air, the group will pause in London to view Roman antiquities at the British Museum and elsewhere; whence to Durovernum (*vulgo Canterbury*), Deal (Caesar's landing), Dover (Roman lighthouse), Portchester (Saxon raiders), Isle of Wight, Salisbury, Stonehenge, Bath, Caerleon (Roman amphitheater), Chedworth Villa, York, Hadrian's Wall, Wroxeter (Uriconium), Oxford (colleges, Blackwell's), Verulamium—to mention but a sampling of the stops fully and wittily described in the brochure sent us.

On the Continent, the tour will visit parts of Belgium, the Rhineland (Caesar's bridge!), Trier, Vesontio ("where *Caesar exercitum hie-mavit*"), and to quote the Directors, "a large part of, if not all, Gaul": Bibracte, Noviodunum, Gergovia, Alesia; the haunts of the Remi, Aedui, Parisii; *Provincia*—Aix, Arles, Nîmes. Practically everything.

Enrollment, limited to 30, will be reserved for Latin teachers only until Feb. 15; if places remain, teachers of related subjects may apply. For further information, consult Prof. Carolyn E. Bock, Montclair S. C., Upper Montclair, N. J.

II. SUMMER WORKSHOPS

CAAS—WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE LATIN WORKSHOP

Professor Ridington's official announcement, repeated from the January issue, is as follows:

The Latin Workshop held at Western Maryland College with the cooperation of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will meet this year June 26 - July 14. The association is making three fifty dollar scholarships available for members of CAAS, and requests for application forms should be sent to the chairman of the scholarship committee, Miss M. Corinne Rosebrook, Sidwell Friends School, 3825 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Wash-

In Forthcoming Issues . . .

March: Studies on the Ancient Theater

April: Studies in Later Latin

May: Textbooks in Latin and Greek, 1961 (10th) List

June: Classical Periodicals and Reference Works

In each issue: Reviews, Notes and News, "In the Journals," "Classics Makes the News," "In the Entertainment World," Books Received.

ington 16, D.C. Participation in the Workshop carries three hours graduate credit.

A new emphasis in the program this year is instruction in the operation and use of a language laboratory by Latin teachers. Teachers will have an opportunity to develop tapes suitable for use in their own particular school situations. Teachers who have previously attended a Latin Workshop program may enroll for specific concentration on the use of a language laboratory.

Teachers who wish to earn six hours credit in a summer and can attend a full session June 22 to July 26 may take the Latin Workshop program plus a new course in Classical Civilization and Ideas. This course concentrates on ideas of the Greeks and Romans which have influenced our western tradition, presented in the context of Greek and Roman history. The course will be particularly oriented to classical ideas, but will deal with the readings as literature and will consider Greek and Roman art.

Visiting professor in the program is Mrs. Margaret Forbes of the University of Minnesota, who taught in last summer's workshop. Mrs. Forbes has had experience in both secondary and university teaching, and has taught in Latin Workshop programs at various universities, including Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and St. Louis. She is co-author of the revision of the *Using Latin* series of Latin texts now in preparation and has had extensive experience in the development and use of newer methods in Latin instruction.

The brochure mentioned in January is now available. Please address Prof. W. R. Ridington, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.

NEW ENGLAND LATIN WORKSHOP

The sixth New England Latin Workshop, sponsored by the Tufts University Summer Session and the Classical Association of New England, will be held at Tufts University, Medford, Mass., July 5 to July 28, 1961; an additional course will be offered during the period July 31 to August 18 for persons wishing to stay on. The director is Dr. Robert E. Wolverton of Tufts. Staff members will be Mr. John K. Colby of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Dr. Ralph Marcellino of the West Hempstead, L.I., High School, Mr. Arthur Spencer of the Reading, Mass., High School, and Dr. Wolverton. There will also be guest lecturers and visits to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Four courses, each for 3 credits (graduate or undergraduate), will be offered during the period July 5 to July 28: Teaching of First Year Latin (Mr. Colby); Teaching of Second Year Latin (Mr. Spencer); Teaching of Third and Fourth Year Latin (Dr. Marcellino); The Roman Revolution (133-31 B.C.) (Dr. Wolverton).

A fifth course, also for 3 credits, in the reading of some Latin author will be offered during the period July 31 to August 18; Dr. Marcellino will be the instructor for this course.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SUMMER PROGRAM IN CLASSICS

The Summer Quarter Classics program at the University of Washington, June 19-August 18, will be much expanded this year to include courses especially directed toward high school Latin teachers, courses over the full range of Latin studies from elementary through the graduate level, beginning Greek, Roman archaeology, and classical literature in translation.

Professor Waldo E. Sweet of the University of Michigan will be in residence throughout the Summer Quarter to give two courses using the structural methods for which he is nationally known. For high school teachers Professor Sweet will give a course in teaching materials and techniques, emphasizing the practical application of descriptive linguistics. He will also give an intensive course in beginning Latin, which students in the teachers' course will observe to see Professor Sweet's methods in action.

In addition to Professor Sweet's courses, there will be courses in second-year Latin, to provide both grammar review and reading practice, as well as a new upper-division course in Cicero's Orations, especially designed to be of use to teachers giving third-year Latin. In Greek, the intensive elementary course will cover two quarters' work in one. Advanced and graduate students may make arrangements for individual work for credit.

Roman Archaeology and Art will be taught for the first time in summer, using a new collection of color slides. Other courses in English will be Greek and Roman Drama, Greek and Roman Mythology, and a vocabulary-building course.

Inquiries should be addressed to Professor J. B. McDiarmid, Department of Classics, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LATIN WORKSHOP

Again this summer Latin teachers and other students of the field will meet in an atmosphere of common purpose and informality, to study aspects of Latin language, literature and culture which are important for a knowledge of the field and for the presentation of the field to students. The Workshop, to be held June 17-July 7, carries three hours of graduate credit.

The five groups, of which the individual normally chooses three, will be devoted to study of: high-school Latin authors; the teaching of elementary Latin in the Soviet Union; ancient

(Continued on p. 169)

"A Latinist's Delight" — *Time*

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QUO USQUE TANDEM — HOW MUCH LONGER MUST WE APOLOGIZE?*

When my students heard about my receiving an invitation to give this paper, they were excited, pleased — and a little worried. The reasons for their excitement and pleasure were understandable to me; but I couldn't figure out why they were worried. I asked one of my second year students why — and she shyly replied: "Well, Mr. Ramey, since you are going to give your paper in Latin, do you think anyone will really understand what you are talking about?"

Gulping, I informed her that I wasn't going to *speaking* in Latin, and that the title of the paper had more to it than the "Quo Usque" quotation; it was an extension of the Ciceronian "How much longer . . ." to "How much longer must we apologize." She, not quite hearing this last phrase, appeared momentarily mollified. But then another look of bewilderment crossed her face as she said: "But, Mr. Ramey, if you can read Latin (*I nodded hesitantly and inwardly*), write Latin (*I winced outwardly*), and speak it (*I groaned audibly*), why don't you go to the meeting and give the paper in Latin?"

I hastily closed the door of my office lest any of the staff hear the heresy I was about to expound; offered the young lady a seat; and began: "What you say is true—but only true in part. I read Latin, yes, not all with ease. A great amount of the literature is extremely difficult: to understand it is difficult, and to appreciate it, and appreciate it fully, more so. I can write it, yes, and with a lot of time and honest sweat, I can roughly approximate a letter of Pliny, a passage of Livy, a tortured Vergil. Speak it? Well, yes. With a minimum of 'ums' and 'ahs' I can extemporize a small *interpretatio* of a passage of Caesar or Vergil. But speak it, like a Roman spoke it (however that was!), no.

I further clarified my position to her by saying: "Suppose I did read the paper in Latin. At the end I'd fall flat on my face at the first question someone in the audience would ask—in Latin, of course." I carefully and patiently explained to her that . . . didn't she know Latin was a dead language? The only people who spoke it were pedants and papal nuncios, and the only people who should spend any time studying the language were those who were going to be doctors or lawyers and good spellers

and high scorers on the vocabulary sections of the College Boards.

She was a little stunned at this diatribe, but, noticing the oratorical pose I had assumed and the fire-and-brimstone tone of voice, she smiled and said: "You don't really believe that, do you?" I confessed that I didn't. Reassured, she rose to leave and said: "By the way, what are you going to talk about?" Realizing that I had a captive audience, I once again offered her a seat, and, reminding her that she had asked for it, read the following.

How much longer must we apologize? Apologize to whom and for what? Apologize to students, PTA's, language supervisors, Boards of Education, Modern Language teachers, scientists, politicians, National Defense Education Acts—and to each other—for valiantly, and in many cases ineffectually, attempting to justify the existence and perpetuity of a humanistic discipline in lofty philosophical terms which are lost on the majority of students, PTA's, language supervisors, educationists, scientists, politicians, and National Defense Education Acts? (In reference to the latter I might add that I, personally, fully subscribe to the proposed revision of this act drawn up by a committee of outstanding classicists, but as a teacher of Latin in a secondary school, I really wonder what good the revision will do me and my students, or other teachers and their students, if basic attitudes—attitudes of apathy, apology, and *status quo*—toward the problems don't change radically.)

You might ask now, What is this problem he seems to be so excited about? I believe I can sum it up in one word: preparation. In our present day culture, the preparatory aspects of living have been greatly overstressed. Soon after one is born, one prepares for nursery school; in nursery school comes preparation for readiness for kindergarten; all through elementary school, preparation for the trauma of puberty, adolescence, and high school. First dates are by no means for one's enjoyment but for preparation for the serious courtship which, in turn, prepares for marriage. After that happy event, one prepares for fatherhood or motherhood, whatever the case may be; and if this test is passed and the resulting children have run the gamut of all these preparations, one prepares for retirement. I don't have to mention what one prepares for after retirement: it is both fatally obvious and obviously fatal. There is not time left

*Paper read at the Autumn Meeting of CAAS, Atlantic City, November 26, 1960.

for living in this crazy scheme of considering life an intricate hurdle race.

How have the classicists contributed to this scheme? In this way. The mistake we have made for decades was to defend classical studies in the secondary schools in terms of their attackers. Preparationists, vocationalists, progressives demanded that classical studies pay off in the kinds of products each of them was peddling. In articles and speeches we proved conclusively the value of Latin and Greek as a good preparation for spelling, medicine, law, physics, nursing, farming, cooking, politics, and motherhood. We said that the study of classics helped ethical development and fostered logical thought by exposure to the greatness of the past.

Surprisingly enough, people fell for the sales campaign. Every good speller in my high school was a Latin student; all the pre-meds, pre-dents, pre-laws, pre-scientists in my freshman year at college had taken at least three years of high school Latin. But what did they know or remember about Latin? Let me tell you.

The majority knew: "America patria mea est" and "Julia in foro stat." Why in that particular order—why not "Julia in foro stat" and then "America patria mea est"? The secret lies in the fact that prior to fooling around with the second declension most text books require the student to master the complete morphology of the first, and so they spend several months with Julia ambulating in and out of the *casa* loving Cornelia and Galba and America. This typified the student who had only had one year of Latin, the first and second declensions representing the alpha and omega of his Latin experience.

The more advanced students remembered "Gallia est" (something or other), "O tempora, o mores," and "Arma virumque"! In addition to the purely linguistic aspects of their classical knowledge, there were fond remembrances of the Roman *Hodierni*—Saturnalia where everyone wore a sheet and ate lying down; they could, and still can, rattle off the Muses or the Seven Hills of Rome; recognize a photo of the Colosseum; build a balsa-wood model of a Roman war machine; and go to *Ben Hur* and *Spartacus* and enjoy them!

My fellow students in high school! Did they really learn Latin? Twelve years isn't so long, times haven't changed so much. If we must apologize, let us not apologize to the preparationists, vocationalists, progressives, PTA's, etc., but

rather to Vergil, Cicero, Ovid—the host of representatives of a great civilization to which the secondary school Latin program has paid lip service through the frolic and froth of gimmicks and attention holders. Let us apologize to those defenders who innocently said, and still are saying, "A knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics is germane and fundamental to a liberal education since they are among the elements of the humane tradition which we cherish."

*

I've stated the problem as I see it, and in all fairness I should offer a solution. Rather than a solution, let me give some suggestions.

If we predicate an argument for the inclusion of classical studies in the secondary schools on the basis of preparation, the argument is absurd; however, if we think in terms of the purely humanistic aspects of such endeavors—the value of the most intimate contact possible with languages and civilizations of thousands of years ago—the thrilling discovery of talking with, or almost talking with, people over eons of time is no way less thrilling than the feverish prospect of talking and meeting with peoples from other solar systems. While for millennia it has been true that mankind has always optimistically and fearfully conjectured its future, it is equally true it has been puzzled and curious about its past. My proposals for revivification and resuscitation of the secondary classics program are simple but devastating. Were they to go into effect this coming Monday, the beating of breasts, rending of clothing, and gnashing of teeth would drown out the rush hour noise of Times Square.

My proposals are as follows:

1. Latin and Greek on a secondary level should be available only to the intellectually and linguistically gifted student. They should have the same status in the curriculum as courses in advanced physics or math. The students should be required to study a modern foreign language concurrently.

2. Revise the curriculum. Throw out the traditional four year sequence (1st year: grammar and "junk prose," 2nd: more grammar, introduction to the mysterious and awe-inspiring subjunctive, "adapted prose," which is the euphemism for "junk prose," 3rd and 4th: Cicero, Vergil, etc., etc.). Set up the Latin and Greek program on a seminar basis. Give all the morphology at once. Teach grammar within the context of Latin and Greek.

(You notice I didn't specify "real" or "good" Latin and Greek. I have nothing against prose and poetry written after the eruption of Vesuvius).

My suggestion would be to start the students reading immediately — the Vulgate, mediaeval literature, *Gesta Romanorum*, lives of the saints, selections from biographies, legal and scientific documents, the *Carmina Burana* — use all of these as the basis for grammatical studies and vocabulary building. Start Caesar and finish Caesar as soon as possible: it is desirable, but it isn't necessary, for a secondary student to read every word of Caesar, Cicero, Vergil or Ovid. Leave the full year course in an author to the colleges and universities. Concentrate on giving your students as thorough and comprehensive a view as possible of the whole scope of the literature. I am not saying that there isn't room for more exacting investigation into some particular aspect of an author — no, this is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." I do say, however, that heretofore this "exacting investigation" has been foisted upon students in the form of Latin clubs, banquets, mock gladiatorial contests, book reports on historical-hysterical novels, structural approaches, short-cut approaches, natural approaches, visual aids, gimmicks, garbage, and all sorts of *impedimenta* that did more harm to the furthering and presentation of the real value of classical studies than a concerted frontal attack by preparationists, vocationalists, and progressives could have accomplished.

This program is, of course, expensive both in time and money. It needs earnest co-operation by headmasters, principals, Board of Education, PTA's. It means co-operation and acceptance among the classicists themselves.

Does the program work? My answer would be, Yes. This is my program at my school. It has been in effect for four years, and the results thus far are gratifying. Two of my recent graduates, a mathematician and a pre-med, are enrolled in classical courses at two well-known Eastern colleges. I wrote and asked one boy why, as a future doctor, did he continue courses in classics? He answered — and with this I would like to conclude —: "Why shouldn't I? They're a part of me now — and there's still so much I haven't read."

Thank you.

JACK R. RAMEY

THE PARK SCHOOL, BALTIMORE

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CLASSICAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR REVISIONS OF N.D.E.A.

(See CW, January 1961, pp. 109f.)

As members of the Classical profession and as representatives of major Classical organizations, we, the undersigned, recommend to our colleagues, our friends and our respective societies support of the following statement:

The educational welfare of our nation requires that we maintain and strengthen Humanistic disciplines as a way of defining, enriching, and propagating those values which are the inheritance of Western civilization and of which America is now one of the foremost custodians. Along with advances in science and technology, our national defense must embrace the preservation and development of those ideas and ideals which ensure a fearless and unbiased pursuit of truth wherever it may lead, a commitment to the freedoms guaranteed by the constitution, to the concept of the dignity of man, to the appreciation of beauty in poetry and the fine arts. No less important than the nature of the gun is the nature of the gunner. The Federal Government is therefore encouraged to revise the National Defense Education Act in such a way that general and substantial aid will be given to maintain and to fortify the teaching of those subjects which contribute so much to a liberal education. A knowledge of the Greek and Roman Classics is germane and fundamental to such an education, since they are among the first documents of the humane tradition which we cherish.

We therefore urge a recognition of the value of Latin and Greek as instruments for attaining a first-hand knowledge of these important sources of this tradition.

It is likewise important that the National Defense Education Act acknowledge the merits of Latin and Greek as an important element in language study in general. Of the highly inflected languages, Latin and Greek should continue to be accessible to the American student and give him a good opportunity to become aware of the complexity of grammar and syntax which underlies the variant patterns of all Indo-European languages, for example, Germanic and Slavic. Latin in particular is a valuable aid for full and sensitive understanding of various modern languages, especially the Romance tongues which are Latin's direct descendants. We believe that these historical connections have a direct bearing on competence in English, and that understanding of them will correct and improve the comprehension and articulation of ideas in our native tongue.

We also believe that, in keeping with the breadth of view displayed in the Graduate Fellowship Program (Title IV), the National Defense Education Act should be amended so as to augment the benefits in

(Continued on p. 169)

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COLLEGE CLASSICAL DEPARTMENTS C.A.A.S. STATES, 1960-61, I

The purposes of this listing were explained in a Preliminary Note to the 1956-57 report (CW 50 [1956-57] 77-79). The listing was continued in Volume 51, but unfortunately had to be omitted the past two years. In resuming the report, confining it for the present to CAAS states, we hope to restore to that extent a service which many have assured us has been of much use to the profession. Whether listing will be undertaken another year on a broader scale will depend, of course, upon response from other areas.

Part I lists classical faculties in institutions answering a questionnaire circulated in December. Part II, to be published in the May or June issue, will contain an expanded sequel to Prof. Samuel Lieberman's valuable note on "Enrollments" appended to his 1957-58 report (cf. CW 51 [1957-58] 251f.). Forms for this purpose will be distributed early in February. The mainly clerical

task of preparing Part I has been done by the CW office. Part II will be personally conducted by Professor Lieberman; correspondence may be sent to him at Queens College, Flushing 67, N.Y.

Entries indicate, according to the system of abbreviations below, institution, location, title of department (if other than "Classics," "Classical Languages," *vel sim.*), faculty by academic rank, specializations (where reported), leaves, etc. Names of faculty members in other departments who appear as individuals to offer instruction of substantial classical content are appended in a separate entry introduced by the word "Also." Extra-departmental administrative posts (inspection will disclose, e.g., at least three presidents!), etc. have not been recorded.

Omitted in this listing (with certainty that many *bona fide* classicists will thus go unsung for the present) are faculties of junior colleges, theological seminaries, and technical institutes. We hope to treat these groups at a later date.—Ed.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

1960-61, etc. = academic year 1960-61, etc.; 1960-61-I, etc. = 1960-61, first semester, etc.

'60 = new appointment 1960-61.

Names of classical authors, where indicated as specialties, are abbreviated in the customary manner; other abbreviations are those commonly in use.

a	Archaeology, art
ah	Ancient history
AL	(Dept. of) Ancient Languages
Asso(s).	Associate Professor(s)
Asst(s).	Assistant Professor(s)
bi	Biblical studies
byz	Byzantine studies
C.	College
ca	Classical archaeology
CA	(Dept. of) Classical Archaeology
cc	Classical civilization
ch h	Church history
chm	Chairman (head, exec. officer, etc.)
cl tr	Classics in translation
com	Comedy
Comp	Composition
cp	Comparative
dr	Drama
Emer.	Emeritus (-i, etc.)
epig	Epigraphy
Eng	(Dept. of) English
etym	Etymology
FA	(Dept. of) Fine Arts
FL	(Dept. of) Foreign Languages
G	Greek (Gdr, etc. = Greek drama, etc.)
Gm	(Dept. of) German
h	History
hcs	History of classical studies
Hist	(Dept. of) History
hln	Hellenistic
hstg	Historiography
hum	Humanities

Hum	(Dept./Div. of) Humanities
Inst(s).	Instructor(s)
I	Law
L	Latin (Lp, etc. = Latin poetry, etc.)
Lect(s).	Lecturer(s)
lex	Lexicography
lg	Linguistics
lit	Literature
LL	Late Latin
lyr	Lyric
metr	Metrics
ML	Medieval Latin
Mo.	Mother
myth	Mythology
ne	Near eastern studies
NI.	Neo-Latin
nt	New Testament
num	Numismatics
o.l.	On leave
p	Poetry
patr	Patristics
pal	Palaography
pap	Papyrology
ph	Ancient philosophy
Phil	(Dept. of) Philosophy
philol	Philology
Prof(s).	Professor(s)
R	Roman (Rh, etc. = Roman history, etc.)
rel	Ancient religion
Rel	(Dept. of) Religion
rhet	Rhetoric
sat	Satire
sc	Ancient science
skr	Sanskrit
Sr.	Sister
ss	Summer Session
tr	Tragedy
U.	University
V.	Visiting (Professor, etc.)
VL	Vulgar Latin
Xn	Christian

DELAWARE

OF DELAWARE, Newark (AL). Prof. W. G. Fletcher (chm); Asso. Evelyn H. Clift (ah).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Addr.: Washington, D.C.)

CATHOLIC U. OF AMERICA (G&L). Emer. R. J. Deferrari; Profs. M. R. P. McGuire (chm), Rt. Rev. J. M. Campbell, B. M. Peebles, W. Tongue ('60); Assts. Rev. H. Dressler, OFM, Rev. T. Halton ('60), G. J. Siefert. — Also: Profs. Rt. Rev. M. J. Higgins (byz), R. Meyer (Celtic, ep philol), Rev. J. Quasten (ch h, Xn a), Rt. Rev. A. K. Ziegler (ML, Lpal).

DUNBARTON C. OF HOLY CROSS. Prof. Sr. M. Monica (chm); Lect. Sr. M. Mildred Dolores.

GEORGE WASHINGTON U. Prof. J. F. Latimer (chm); Lect. Marian F. McNamara (G).

GEORGETOWN U. Prof. J. F. Callahan (ph); Assts. R. J. Schork (act. chm; Gpatr; '60), Rev. R. F. Young, SJ; Insts. J. R. Donahue, SJ, L. Pascoe, SJ.

HOWARD U. Profs. F. M. Snowden, Jr. (chm), Virginia W. Callahan; Asso. Annette H. Eaton; Insts. D. F. Dorsey, Jr. ('60), M. P. McHugh.

TRINITY C. Prof. Sr. Margaret Mary, SND (chm).

MARYLAND

GOUCHER C., Baltimore. Asst. J. C. Williams (chm; Hom., Hes., Hor., lit. crit.); Lect. Christine Sarbanes (Cic., ph). — Also: Asso. W. M. Morris (Rel: nt); Assts. J. V. Chamberlain (Rel: nt), B. Peirce (Eng: cl. trad.).

HOOD C., Frederick (Mod. & Class. Langs.; Prof. Elizabeth L. Towle, chm). Asso. Dorothy F. Chichester (L, cc).

JOHNS HOPKINS U., Baltimore. Profs. H. T. Rowell (chm), J. H. Oliver; Assos. J. W. Poultney, J. H. Young. — Also: Prof. L. Edelstein (Phil: ph).

LOYOLA C., Baltimore (Anc. Classics & Art). Prof. P. E. Kaltenbach (chm). — Also: Lect. W. P. Carleton (Bus. Adm.: a).

U. OF MARYLAND, College Park. Prof. W. T. Avery (chm); Asst. R. O. Hubbe. — Also: Asso. Wilhelmina Jashemski (Hist: ah).

MT. ST. AGNES C., Baltimore (L). Sr. Mary Benedicta, RSM (chm). — Also: A. G. Madden, Carrie M. K. Zintl.

MT. ST. MARY'S C., Emmitsburg. Assos. R. T. Marshall (chm), Rt. Rev. W. F. Culhane.

C. OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND, Baltimore. Prof. Sr. Mary Gratia (chm); Inst. Mechtild B. Birnieks ('60).

ST. JOHN'S C., Annapolis.¹ John S. Kieffer, Eva Brann.

WESTERN MARYLAND C., Westminster. Prof. W. R. Ridington (chm; G, L, cl tr), Edith F. Ridington (G, L, ah); V. Lect. Margaret M. Forbes (ss).

NEW JERSEY

DREW U., Madison (G&L). Prof. S. P. Young (chm; o.l. 1960-61).

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON U., Rutherford (Eng: Asst. W. H. Held, chm; lg.). Prof. W. Freeman.

GEORGIAN COURT C., Lakewood. Emer. Mo. Marie Anna; Asso. Sr. Mary Joan (chm; L); Inst. Sr. Maria Cordia (L). — Also: Asso. Sr. M. Consolata Eng: Gdr; Inst. R. V. Schauer (Hist: cc).

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY (School of Historical Studies), Princeton.² Emer. Hetty Goldman, E. A. Lowe; Profs. A. Alföldi, H. Cherniss, B. D. Meritt, H. A. Thompson.

MONTCLAIR S. C., Upper Montclair (FL; Prof. Carolyn E. Bock, chm; L); Assts. Mathilde S. Knecht (L, lg), G. T. Zebian, Jr. (L).

PRINCETON U., Princeton. Emer. W. K. Prentice; Profs. W. J. Oates (chm; G, ph; o.l. 1960-61-1), S. D. Atkins (G, skt, lg), G. E. Duckworth (L), J. V. A. Fine (G, ah; o.l. 1960-61-2), F. R. B. Godolphin (G, L); V. Prof. E. A. Havelock (G; 1960-61-1); Assos. J. I. Armstrong (G), F. C. Bourne (L, ah), P. R. Coleman-Norton (L, l, patr), R. D. Murray, Jr. (G, L), A. E. Raubitschek (G, ah; o.l. 1960-61-2); Insts. B. C. Fenik (G, L; '60), J. J. Keaney (G, L), T. J. Luce (G, L), W. D. Smith (G, L); V. Lects. H. F. Cherniss (G, ph), B. D.

1. As Prof. Kieffer noted in his earlier report: "... We have no ... departments. Greek is an important part of the program. Every student takes two years of Greek, one elementary, the second as part of a language tutorial. In theory the whole faculty takes turns teaching these tutorials, in practice a great many. The seminar books of the first year are Greek (in translation) and all the faculty take turns in the freshman seminars." — All faculty members at St. John's bear the academic rank of "Tutor."

2. Listed are the classical members of the permanent faculty of the School of Historical Studies. As Prof. Cherniss noted in his original report: "... There is no curriculum of instruction, there are no students, and no degrees are given. ... The faculty [elects] each year a limited number of temporary members to spend a term or a year here on research projects of their own choosing; these temporary members must already have the Ph. D. or its equivalent. ... In 1960-61-1, there were 14 temporary members in classics and classical archaeology, Professor Cherniss reports.

- Meritt (Gepigr), H. A. Thompson (ca) (all w. rank of Prof.), L. C. West (num). — Also: Profs. E. Sjoqvist (FA: ca), R. Stillwell (FA: ca), G. Vlastos (Phil: ph).
- RUTGERS U. (incl. Douglass C.), New Brunswick. Emer. Shirley Smith (Douglass C.); Prof. C. M. Hall; Asst. J. J. Farber (Douglass C.; pol. ph) — Also: Profs. S. Barr (Hum: G), M. Gross (Phil: ph), P. Charanis (Hist: ah); Assos. R. Raymo (Eng: L), Asst. J. H. Stubblebine (FA: a).
- C. OF ST. ELIZABETH, Convent Station. Prof. Sr. Hildegard Marie, SC; Asst. Sr. Grace Alma, SC (chm).
- ST. PETER'S C., Jersey City. Prof. G. A. Yanitelli; Adj. Prof. J. Walsh; Assts. Rev. J. W. Larkin, SJ (chm), J. C. Benson; Adj. Inst. J. F. Collins. — Also: Prof. J. P. Hughes (Mod Lang.: lg); Assts. J. L. Papay (Phil: ph), T. V. Tuleja (Hist: med. hist); Inst. J. T. Coughlin (Hist: med. intel. hist).
- SETON HALL U., South Orange. Asso. Rev. J. W. Russell (chm); Assts. Rev. S. Adamczyk, Rev. T. G. Fahy; Insts. B. Steciuk, Rev. J. Sullivan.
- UPSALA C., East Orange. Prof. A. F. Carlson (chm); Lect. W. H. Freeman.
- NEW YORK**
- ADELPHI C., Garden City. Profs. Mary C. McGrillies (act. chm), Frederika Blankner (cl. trad.); Inst. H. P. Wilt (L).
- ALFRED U., Alfred. Emer. G. S. Nease; Asst. Anna L. Motto (chm).
- BROOKLYN C., Brooklyn. Profs. W. H. Stahl (chm), N. Lewis; Assos. L. A. Campbell, Marjorie Coogan, P. S. Costas (dep. chm, evening div.), Ethyle Wolfe; Assts. Marie Giuriceo, J. Mantinband, Florence Raanes, A. Rini; Insts. Catherine Gatchell, Anna Griffiths, Vera Lachmann; Lects. A. Decavalles, Rita Fleischer ('60), H. J. Goldstein, M. S. Hurwitz ('60), J. Kaster, M. Rosenblum, H. C. Schnur, I. Schwartz ('60), P. Tzaneteas, M. Woloch ('60), H. Wedeck, G. A. Yanitelli.
- U. OF BUFFALO, Buffalo. Asso. G. L. Kustas (chm); Inst. S. E. De Merit.
- CANISIUS C., Buffalo. Prof. Rev. A. M. Guenther, SJ; Assts. Rev. J. J. Canavan, SJ (chm), P. F. Wooby ('60); Lect. Rev. R. G. Bosch.
- CITY COLLEGE, N.Y.C. Emer. A. P. Ball, L. W. Jones (ML, Lpal); Prof. I. E. Drabkin (chm; sc); V. Prof. A. Berger (Rlaw); Assts. S. G. Daitz (Gpal, Gdr), Miriam Drabkin (Lpal), R. B. Henning (rhet); Lects. Edith G. Colin, L. G. Heller, M. S. Hurwitz, J. Lowe, J. Wohlberg. — Also: Prof. E. Rosen (Hist: ah).
- COLGATE U., Hamilton. Prof. J. C. Austin (chm; ret. Feb. 1, '61); Assts. R. L. Murray, Jr., J. E. Rexine.
- COLUMBIA U. (incl. Barnard C.), N.Y.C. Profs. M. Hadas (chm; G), J. Day (Barnard), G. Highet (L); Assos. C. H. Benedict (o.l. 1960-61-2), H. N. Porter, J. F. C. Richards; Assts. W. M. Calder, III, C. H. Kahn; Insts. Elizabeth Constantinides (Barnard), J. A. Coulter ('60), D. E. Gershenson, J. Lenaghan, T. A. Suits. — Also: Profs. E. J. Bickerman (Hist: ah), O. J. Brendel (FA: a), W. T. H. Jackson (Gm: ML, pal), P. O. Kristeller (Phil: ph), M. Pei (Rom. Lang.), J. H. Randall (Phil: ph); Assos. Evelyn B. Harrison (FA: a), Edith Porada (FA: a), M. Smith (Hist: ah); Inst. J. Goldstein (Hist: ah).
- CORNELL U., Ithaca. Profs. F. Solmsen (chm; G, ph; o.l. 1960-61), H. Caplan (L, ML, rhet, lit. crit.), J. Hutton (p. Ren. p), G. M. Kirkwood (Glyr, Gtr, myth; V. Prof. F. R. Walton (G. Grel); V. Asst. L. D. Reynolds (L; 1960-61-1). — Also: Prof. F. O. Waage (FA: a); Asst. D. Kagan (Hist: ah).
- ELMIRA C., Elmira. Prof. Esther V. Hansen (chm).
- FORDHAM U., New York (incl. C. of Philosophy & Letters, Shrub Oak; St. Andrew-on-Hudson, Poughkeepsie). Emer. J. J. Savage (Ip, ML, Verg.); Profs. Rev. R. Arbesmann, OSA (rel, patr; o.l. 1960-61-2), G. B. Ladner (ML, o.l. 1960-61), Rev. E. A. Quain, SJ (L, ML, Lpal), E. A. Robinson (Gp, Cic.); Assos. J. F. Brady (dr, Lcomp, ph), S. Prete (L, LLp, Rcom), Rev. F. A. Sullivan, SJ (St. Andrew; G&Lp, Rh); Assts. J. H. Reid, SJ (chm; rhet, pap), Rev. J. A. P. Byrne, SJ (Shrub Oak; G&Lp, ph), Rev. J. D. Clark, SJ (Lp, rhet), Rev. W. A. Grimaldi, SJ (Grhet, Aristotle), Rev. J. A. McDonough, SJ (St. Andrew; rhet, Gpatr, ML), Rev. F. M. O'Byrne, SJ (Lp, rhet); Insts. Rev. T. V. Birmingham, SJ (St. Andrew; G&Lp), Rev. J. G. Blewett, SJ (St. Andrew; G&Lp), E. Cousins (Lp, ph; '60), C. Luibheid (Gh, dr, Lp); Lect. Margaret Finn (Sch. of Ed.; Lp, rhet, ML). — Also: Profs. G. Liegey (Eng: ML), Rev. H. Musurillo (ss; G&Lp, pap); Asso. B. V. Schwarz (Phil: ph); Asst. Rev. C. P. Loughran SJ, (Hist: Rh, ch h).
- GOOD COUNSEL C., White Plains. Prof. Sr. M. Liguori, RDC (chm).
- HAMILTON C., Clinton. Profs. J. R. Mattingly (chm; L, Ren. L), H. S. Long (G, text. crit., Aristotle).
- HARPUR C. (State University of New York), Binghamton (Hum; Prof. A. Bernardo, chm). Prof. S. M. Pitcher (lit. crit., cl tr); Asst. L. Wallach (G, L, ML, ah).
- HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES, Geneva. Prof. L. A. Springer (chm); Insts. J. R. Bradley ('60), G. R. Miltz ('60).
- HOFSTRA C., Hempstead. (FL; consult Prof. J. G. Astman, chm).
- HOUGHTON C., Houghton. (G, L). Profs. F. G. Stockin (chm, Div. of FL and Lits.), S. W. Paine (G), C. A. Ries (G, nt).
- HUNTER C., New York. Emer. Lillian B. Lawler, Pearl C. Wilson; Profs. E. Adelaide Hahn (chm), H. L. Levy, Adelaide D. Simpson, M. Stuart; Assos. Thelma B. DeGraff ('60), R. Mandra; Inst.

- Helen H. Love; Lects. Marian F. Astuti, B. Blau, Florence J. Bloch, Winifred R. Merkel, Dorothy R. Lomangino, Ursula Schoenheim, Mary L. Thompson ('60).
- IONA C., New Rochelle. Profs. Bro. P. B. Doyle, FSCH (Rrhet), Bro. M. F. Garvey, FSCH (G comp); Assts. Bro. P. S. Collins, FSCH (chm; ML), Bro. P. E. O'Ryan, FSCH (Lcomp), H. C. Schnur (Lp); Inst. B. F. Dick (L).
- KEUKA C., Keuka Park (L). Inst. Ada Harper (chm).
- LE MOYNE C., Syracuse. Prof. H. H. Davis (chm); Asst. Rev. J. J. Jennings, SJ. — Also: Prof. J. V. Curry, SJ (Hum); Assts. Rev. J. Carmody, SJ (Theol.), Rev. J. Lahey, SJ (Hum).
- MANHATTAN C., N.Y.C. Prof. Bro. Paul, FSC (chm); Asso. Bro. Anthony, FSC.
- MANHATTANVILLE C., Purchase. Profs. Mo. A. Fiske, RSCJ (chm), D. E. Woods (a).
- MARIST C., Poughkeepsie. Asso. Bro. J. R. Leclerc (chm); Asst. Bro. J. W. Murphy; Inst. Bro. R. James.
- C. OF MT. ST. VINCENT, New York. Prof. Susan H. Martin (chm); Asso. Sr. Margaret Mary, SC.
- C. OF NEW ROCHELLE, New Rochelle. Assos. Mo. M. Regis Manion (chm), Mo. Mary Russo, Mo. Celeste Shaughnessy; Inst. Mo. Cecilia O'Neill.
- NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, New York.³ Prof. E. Kullman (ph); Inst. E. Pomeranz (G, L).
- NEW YORK S. C. FOR TEACHERS, Albany. Profs. Geraldine Goggins, Edith O. Wallace (chm); Asst. Lois V. Williams.
- NEW YORK U., New York. Profs. J. Johnson (chm), L. Casson, R. M. Haywood (o.l. 1960-61), E. L. Hettich; V. Prof. W. Sinz; Assos. P. Culley, J. A. Kerns, P. Mayerson; Assts. K. T. Erim, Bluma L. Trell, A. Holtz; Insts. C. W. Dunmore, Rita M. Fleischer, A. Manganaris-Decavalles, J. P. Poe, P. Tzaneteas.
- NIAGARA U., Niagara University. Emer. Rev. W. A. Devine, CM (L); Asso. T. J. Lynch (chm; G, L, ah); Asst. Rev. J. J. McDonnell, CM (L).
- QUEENS C., Flushing. Prof. K. Gries (chm); Asst. S. Lieberman; Lect. M. Rosenblum ('60). — Also: Prof. D. L. Durling (Eng); Asst. Lillian Feder (Eng).
- U. OF ROCHESTER, Rochester (FL); Prof. D. L. Canfield, chm). Emer. R. A. MacLean; Asso. Virginia Moscrip. — Also: Prof. E. G. Suhr (FA: a).
- ROSARY HILL C., Buffalo. Sr. M. Rachel (chm).
- ST. BONAVENTURE U., St. Bonaventure (AL). Profs. M. V. T. Wallace (chm; G, L, Ghstg, L epic), Rev. C. F. Connors, OFM (L; o.l. 1960-61), Rev. W. E. McCarthy, OFM (L), Rev. G. E. Mahan, OFM (L, pal); V. Prof. Rev. L. Mueller, OFM (G, L); Asso. Rev. A. Haran, OFM (L); Asst. Rev. K. F. Fox, OFM (G, L; o.l. 1960-61).
- ST. JOHN'S U. OF NEW YORK, Jamaica and Brooklyn. Prof. J. P. Bowden (chm); Asso. S. Akielaszek ('60); Insts. M. J. Crosby, G. Shea ('60).
- ST. JOHN FISHER C., Rochester (Lang.). Inst. J. W. Embser. (Lang.) Inst.
- ST. JOSEPH'S C., Brooklyn. Sr. Asst. Ann Edmund (chm).
- C. OF ST. ROSE, Albany (L&G). Prof. Sr. Emily Joseph, CSJ (chm); Inst. Sr. Charles Garnier, CSJ ('60).
- SARAH LAWRENCE C., Bronxville.⁴ Claude Morhange.
- SYRACUSE U., Syracuse. Emer. T. W. Dickson; Prof. M. MacLaren (chm; L); Asso. R. P. Graeber (G). — Also: Prof. W. P. Hotchkiss (Hist: ah).
- UNION C., Schenectady (Anc. Classics). Emer. H. C. Coffin; Prof. N. Johnson (Rel); Asst. A. E. Youman (Sept. 1961).
- VASSAR C., Poughkeepsie. Emer. Elizabeth H. Haight (anc. novel); Profs. Inez S. Ryberg (chm; Ra; o.l. 1960-61), T. H. Erck (byz), Marion Tait G. L. Hom.); Assts. Myrtle S. Erck (act. chm; Llyr, Cat.), W. W. Minton (Hom.); Inst. J. H. Day (G, Aristotle). — Also: Asst. Christine Mitchell (FA; a).
- WAGNER C., Staten Island. Emer. W. S. Hinman.
- WELLS C., Aurora. Prof. L. Kirtland (chm); Inst. J. C. Wilson.
- YESHIVA U., New York. Emer. B. Floch; Asst. L. H. Feldman (Ghln).

PENNSYLVANIA

- ACADEMY OF THE NEW CHURCH, Bryn Athyn (FL). Profs. Margaret Wilde (chm; L), E. S. Klein (L, ah).
- ALBRIGHT C., Reading (G). Prof. F. W. Gingrich (chm; G, nt lex); Asst. R. E. Cocroft (Rel: G, nt text. crit.); Lect. Helen J. Loane (L).
- BEAVER C., Jenkintown. Asst. Juanita M. Downes. (chm). — Also: Prof. Doris Fenton (Eng).
- BRYN MAWR C., Bryn Mawr (C (and Near Eastern) A, G, L). CA: Emer. R. Carpenter, Mary H. Swindler; Asso. Machteld J. Mellink (chm; ne a); Asst. A. Cambitoglou (Ga). — G: Profs. Mabel L. Lang (chm; Ghstg, Gepig), R. Lattimore (Gp; o.l. 1960-61); V. Prof. R. Carpenter; Insts. H. Avery (Gh, Gp), Rosamond K. Sprague (Gph). — L: Emer. Lily R. Taylor (ah, L; V. Prof. 1960-61); Profs. Berthe Marti (act. chm; ML, Lp), T. R. S. Broughton (ah, Rhstg; o.l. 1960-61), Agnes K. Michels (Lp, Rrel; o.l. 1960-61); Insts. E. A. Fredricksmeier (L, Gh), Katherine A. Geffcken (L), Gabriele S. Hoenigswald (Lcomp), Lydia H. Lenaghan (ah, anc. lit.).
- BUCKNELL U., Lewisburg. Emer. F. G. Ballentine;

3. No formal departments.

4. No formal departments.

- Prof. H. W. Miller. — Also: Prof. W. P. Warren (Phil: ph), B. Gummo (FA: a).
- CEDAR CREST C., Allentown. (Consult chm, Dept. of FL.)
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5. Includes Greek, Latin, Hebrew. Prof. Krauss, former President of CAAS, has been chairman since 1952.

REVIEWS

WERNER JAEGER. *Humanistische Reden und Vorträge. Zweite erweiterte Auflage.* Berlin: de Gruyter, 1960. Pp. vii, 336. DM 28.

THE FIRST EDITION (1937) of this collection of general essays and addresses was not noticed in the English language journals, perhaps because much of the material contained in them was then about to be channelled into a more lasting and more accessible shape with the publication of *Paideia*. In this new edition, seven essays have been added to the original twelve. One, on *Staat und Kultur*, had been delivered as a speech to a German audience in 1932 but had not been included in the 1937 edition, for obvious reasons. The other six date from the forties and fifties; they deal with such matters as the ideal of the philosophical life from Thales to Thomas à Kempis; the significance of Greece to Hölderlin; the transformation of Greek *paideia* into a *paideia Christi* in the first four centuries of our era; the views of Gregory of Nyssa concerning the religious life; the variety of Greek ideas of immortality; and finally, the theological significance of the 'renaissance' of Aristotelian humanism inaugurated by Thomas Aquinas. This last essay is made especially useful by its full set of critical notes.

The enlarged volume mirrors Professor Jaeger's intellectual *Odyssey*. As everyone knows, he was an early advocate of tempering the positivism of certain classical models. America, especially Harvard with its tradition of Babbitt and P. E. More, provided an appreciative haven for such views. But America also worked some interesting changes. The earlier essays are characterized by a certain speculative severity which now makes for hard reading. The discussion tended to be hinged upon specific cultural antinomies which are not, and perhaps have never been very relevant to the American experience. Professor Jaeger himself (p. 183) comments on the obstacles put in the way of international understanding by the cultural refraction of the scholar's vision. Perhaps the most striking difference between the American neo-humanists and the pre-American Jaeger is that the former rarely talk about the state, above all not about the state as a conceptual reality, the pure idea of the state to which all good men must cling (p. 213 et al.). It is a mark of Professor Jaeger's Americanization, if we may call it so, that the term 'state' is absent from the more recent essays. The city of God, positive, ecumenical, and comforting, replaces the sterner and more cerebral focus of the earlier period. There is a gain in simplicity, a more contagious delight in the things discussed, as if the wonderfully vigorous humor of Babbitt and the serenity of Santayana had won out over the harsher reverences of the past. To be sure, there are none of the frills or frivolities for which American audiences are said to clamor. The high seriousness remains; but the structure is no longer notched with defensive crenulations.

Needless to say, even in the earlier essays much continues worth pondering, such as the dialectics on classics and history (pp. 12-13), which has the incisive edge of a page of Aristotle; the wise and challenging words about the importance of the learning of languages for a humane education (pp. 50 ff.); some fine remarks about humanism and *humanitas* (pp. 103 ff.); and an exceptionally fruitful survey of 19th century approaches to Plato (pp. 129 ff.), intended to show up the shifting pattern, but also the essential unity of western cultural perspectives. Of his two memorial essays, on Diels and Wilamowitz, the former gives evidence of a personal affection. But it is the final essay of the volume, a masterly exposition—and,

significantly, also a confession—of the Aquinian version of classical humanism, which this reviewer found most rewarding.

THOMAS G. ROSENMEYER
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

ENNIS REES (tr.). *The Odyssey of Homer.* New York: Random House, 1960. Pp. xviii, 416. \$5.00.

ALTHOUGH WE have several fine translations of the *Odyssey* into modern English prose, Mr. Rees's work fills a need for a version in modern English verse. It is accurate, smooth, and readable, and will certainly reach many appreciative readers. To compare it with Richmond Lattimore's esteemed verse translation of the *Iliad* would be fair though difficult. Anyhow, for a reason independent of the relative merit of Mr. Rees's verse and Mr. Lattimore's, I do not expect the new *Odyssey* to gain such a notable triumph. The tradition of English literature virtually demands poetic treatment for the subject of the *Iliad*—heroes fighting on the battlefield or giving voice to their exalted passions; but English readers take well to a prose narrative on a subject like the *Odyssey*—adventures in distant parts, and a complicated, dangerous intrigue in the palace. Yet, if a verse translation of the *Odyssey* is less necessary, it is still preferable. The two epics have great similarities in style, if not in subject; and the reader who must depend on translations ought to be made aware of this. I am therefore all the happier to know from the dust-jacket that Mr. Rees "is now at work on a translation of the *Iliad*."

His introduction is less a statement of background facts than a brief but sensitive interpretation. However, I wish he had not begun by saying, "Agreement today is fairly general that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are the work of one great poet, or perhaps two. . . ." A short review of a translation is no place for me to argue the endless Homeric question, on which I am nearly neutral anyhow; but Americans should stop repeating the misapprehension that there are no longer distinguished scholars who dissect the Homeric poems. We are, in truth, far from a consensus.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

SAUL LEVIN

SPYRIDON MARINATOS (text) and MAX HIRMER (photographs). *Crete and Mycenae.* New York: Henry N. Abrams, Inc., 1960. Pp. 190; 52 color plates, 369 monochrome plates. \$25.00.

THESE ARE THE times that try the souls of scholars! How can one be objective about the new expensive art books? What can possibly detract from the pleasure of looking at fine reproductions of familiar favorites? Fortunately, in this instance, the reviewer need have no pangs of conscience. This enormous collection of well-known objects from the Mycenaean and Minoan worlds is presented by a distinguished archaeologist; the color, charm, gaiety and sophistication of the art he describes deserve the expert talents of the modern printer and are truly enhanced thereby. The handsome volume is also to be had in modern Greek and German.

The book is intended for the "wider-interested public," who will have, in addition to the extraordinarily beautiful plates, detailed guides (in the notes) to help him find his way through the Labyrinth and the other palaces. But the book is also for the specialist. In addition to a convenient bibliography, some objects are pictured for the first time. More important, the enlargements of details on swords, vases, gems, seals, tablets, reliefs, are given

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in stunning exaggeration. This offers an opportunity to study the rendition of the human figure, an opportunity otherwise not available because this early period had almost no monumental art. It is almost superfluous to add that for the teacher of literature, particularly Homer and Hesiod, the book is a rare tool. Let him turn these bright pages of the pre-Greek past and decide whether this early world had anything "to do with Dionysus."

May we be allowed just one cavil? Some of the black and white pictures of lower courses of walls could have been omitted, thus lightening the weight of the book and making it more available for borrowing and lending—an element likely to be of importance to the impecunious scholar.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

BLUMA L. TRELL

RAYMOND V. SCHODER, S. J. *Masterpieces of Greek Art*, Greenwich, Conn.: New York Graphic Society, 1960. Pp. viii, 19; 96 color plates with text on facing page, frontispiece. \$12.50.

DR. SCHODER'S VOLUME of 109 accepted or acceptable masterpieces of Greek art marks a new frontier in color reproduction. The collaboration between Dr. Schoder, Mr. Burton Cumming (editor), and Amilcare Pizzi of Milan is triumphant. The color plates made from original 35 mm transparencies are spectacular, often miraculous. Very few plates fail to measure up to the exceptionally rigid standards of the volume.

An introductory essay and chronological chart interrelate the arts and these specific art objects with the spiritual, political, and intellectual milieu of the different epochs. The volume is not particularly concerned with the masterworks of Phidias, Polyclitus, Praxiteles, or Lysippus, usually preserved in depraved Roman copies, but covers the whole range of Greek arts and crafts, except furniture, textiles, and epigraphy. Pottery and vase painting, marble and bronze sculpture win major notice; architecture is limited and, curiously enough, here the photographs are least satisfactory. Boston, London, and Naples are the richest contributors of objects, but Dr. Schoder's camera has also penetrated into the museums at Cyrene, Lambese, Frankfort, and Wurzburg.

The formal analyses and interpretations facing each plate vary considerably in method and effectiveness; many offer fine samples of the way in which a mind, richly stocked with visual and literary experiences, operates in front of a great art work; some include non-essentials, academic excursions, which are confusing; personal comments occasionally inhibit the discussion. Short, selective bibliographies appended to each essay would help the student or intelligent amateur to enlarge and refine his appreciation of the objects. Dr. Schoder's remarks are frequently tantalizing, but with a solitary exception (plate 71), there is no guidance to other authorities apart from the handbooks cited in the Bibliography.

For perceptive selection and arrangement, for the quality of the art works, the fresh angles of view and color fidelity, the Schoder volume stands supreme and incomparable; a volume of Roman masterpieces must be forthcoming.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

A. G. MCKAY

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GISELA M. A. RICHTER, *Greek Portraits, III: How Were Likenesses Transmitted in Ancient Times? Small Portraits and Near-Portraits in Terracotta, Greek and Roman*. ("Collection Latomus," 48.) Brussels-Berchem: Latomus - Revue d'Etudes Latines, 1960. Pp. 60; 50 plates (230 figs.). Fr. B. 150.

HOW RELIABLE are the alleged portraits of prominent personalities of the 5th century B.C., or thereafter? There is the problem of transmission of features because the extant versions, with or without identification attached, usually date long after the subject's demise.

Miss Richter attacks this problem with gusto and resource and once again her hypotheses, based on long acquaintance with the material, command attention and respect. She presents a gallery of small heads and statuettes in terracotta which may have originated as spontaneous sketches of personages in Greek and Roman times and argues that later sculptors worked from just such diminutive likenesses when they rendered the 'official' portraits at a later date. Notable in her collection is a newly identified terracotta statuette of Socrates in the British Museum (figs. 49-50), together with three exciting portraits identified with Cicero (figs. 138-139), with Vergil (figs. 140, 143), and with Cato Minor (figs. 206-208, 211-212).

The Cato portraits, emblemata of terracotta bowls in the Louvre, Corinth, British Museum, and Leyden, closely resemble the inscribed bronze bust of Cato Uticensis from Volubilis, now at Rabat. The Cicero portrait, exhibited at Munich and identified by Sieveking, is thoroughly acceptable; but the Vergil portraits (in terracotta in the Kerameikos Museum, Athens; and in marble at Copenhagen, and in the Lateran Museum) are harder to accept. Miss Richter argues for portraiture of Vergil at two levels and times: the terracotta relief portrait (in Athens) reflects the poet's appearance shortly before his death (possibly from a death-mask made at Brindisi?); the marble likeness (in Copenhagen and the Lateran Museum) is the later official version, designed for homes and libraries (cf. Suet. *Caligula* 34.4; Pliny, *Epp.* 3.6.8). Miss Richter is supported by V. Poulsen in this identification, which she offers cautiously to stimulate argument. In my opinion, the 'Menander-Vergil' controversy reawakened by Rhys Carpenter in *MAAR* 18 (1941) 96ff., and in *Hesperia* 20 (1951) 35ff., has still to be resolved.

Miss Richter's study of ancient portraiture culminates in this third preliminary essay for *Collection Latomus*. The material and the views advanced require careful attention and expansion because the prospects are fascinating in every way.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

A. G. MCKAY

LIONEL CASSON (trans.). *Masters of Ancient Comedy*. New York: Macmillan, 1960. Pp. xi, 424. \$5.95.

THIS NEW ANTHOLOGY of Greek and Roman comedy has much to recommend it, both to the general reader and to the student of ancient literatures in translation. The selection is well made: the *Acharnians*, which many will agree is one of Aristophanes' most representative and lively plays; we also get four plays of Menander—not only the complete *Dyskolos* (translated as *The Grouch*), but also the extant portions of the *Arbitration*, *Samia*, and *Perikeiromene*. Plautus is represented by the farcical *Mostellaria* and the romantic *Rudens*, Terence by his two best plays, *Phormio* and *Adelphoe*. Each author is preceded by a brief but meaty introduction, so that the volume as a whole expounds and illustrates all phases of ancient comedy. In his translations, Casson follows a common practice of using prose for the dialogue parts, and

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free, unrhyming verse for the lyrics or cantica. It must be said that the verse rarely soars, and when read aloud is practically indistinguishable from the prose. The versions are idiomatic, without descending to "datable" slang; but a certain unevenness of style betrays the professor writing in an unfamiliar idiom: e.g., to avoid expurgating Aristophanes, Casson is reduced to using precise medical terms for certain otherwise unmentionable parts of the body. In the context of fairly colloquial dialogue the effect is odd, to say the least.

A few minor points: the volume would be more useful if a list of further readings were added. A fuller historical introduction would make the *Acharnians* more enjoyable. I doubt if Cleon controlled the "farm-vote" (p. 11). Dollar values for Greek money are given at the rate of \$30,000 for a talent, presumably by introducing a factor of ten to account for differences in purchasing power; but this gives some odd prices, particularly in New Comedy: e.g., we may doubt that Theopropides would have cheered his son for buying the house next-door for \$60,000. But these are minor items in a generally excellent piece of work.

OBERLIN COLLEGE

CHARLES T. MURPHY

LYDIA MASSA POSITANO, D. HOLWERDA, W. J. W. KOSTER (edd.). *Jo. Tzetzae Commentarii in Aristophanem*. Fasc. I: *Prolegomena et Commentarium in Plutum*, ed. LYDIA MASSA POSITANO, ("Scripta Academica Groningana," Pars IV.) Groningen: J. B. Wolters, 1960. Pp. cxxviii, 365; 2 plates. Hfl. 75.00.

IT IS A PLEASURE to welcome this first published volume of the long-needed critical edition of the scholia on

Aristophanes. The present publication is of special interest not only because of the well known historical and linguistic importance of the scholia, but also because of the importance for Byzantine history of the form in which it presents them, that is to say, the commentary of the twelfth century scholar, John Tzetzes, a man of vigorous individuality and of wide, if not accurate, learning. Tzetzes' commentary on the *Plutus* is extant in two forms, not closely related to each other. These are here printed in parallel columns, with full apparatus, introductions, and notes.

The notes are particularly valuable. They often amount to small articles which quote the evidence to be gleaned from the whole field of Byzantine lexicography, about a single word. No doubt the following volume, which will contain the rest of Tzetzes' commentaries, will provide an index of the words thus treated and so will constitute, with the present, a useful dictionary of mediaeval Greek interpretations.

Of the three 'Prolegomena' by which the text is preceded, the first, by Koster, serves as a general introduction to the edition of Tzetzes, summarizing the previous studies of his commentaries on Aristophanes, the problems of their textual traditions, dates, and composition, and the major characteristics of Tzetzes' exegetical work. A full description of the principal MSS (in part by Holwerda) completes this section. 'Prolegomena II' is a detailed introduction to the text of the commentary on the *Plutus*, by Positano, and 'Prolegomena III' to that of the commentary on the *Clouds*, by Holwerda. The work of all the contributors is throughout admirable — clear in presentation, sensible in judgment and painstaking in detail.

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R. G. USSHER (ed.). *The Characters of Theophrastus*. With Introduction, Commentary and Index. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd.; New York: St. Martin's Press, 1960. Pp. xiv, 296. \$8.00.

MR. USSHER, Assistant Lecturer in Classics at Magee University College, Londonderry, has prepared a useful, new edition of the *Characters*. The Preface consists of notes, textual and explanatory, to the text of the *Proemium* (to the *Characters*), which appears some thirty-four pages further on in the book. The author of the *Proemium* "may be some Byzantine schoolman, like the author, or authors, of the endings".

In the General Introduction, Ussher reviews some previous theories concerning the origin and nature of the *Characters*. His own view (not dogmatic) is that the character sketches were written for a Poetic. "The *Characters* were written as a literary hand-book, a guide to comic characterization; probably they formed a mere appendix at the end of a work on the theory of drama" (p. 23). He believes then that the work was written as a whole and accepts Conrad Cichorius' date, 319 B.C., as the year in which it was written. ("The Date of Theophrastus' *Characters*", *TAPA* 90 [1959] 15-19, where it is proposed that Theophrastus started writing sketches at some time before 322/1 and was still making additions in 317, did not appear in time for Ussher to consider.) The editor then discusses the text and manuscript tradition (he prefers the stemma of H. Diels to that of O. Immisch), and notes in outline form some distinctive words and expressions, as well as some aspects of social

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life portrayed in the work. He closes with a brief examination of the *Fortleben* of the Characters.

The Greek text is that of H. Diels. Only three or four lines of text appear at the top of most pages. The remaining space is given over to commentary (with footnotes) in which Ussher treats textual problems — he does not always follow Diels — and elucidates content, using parallel citations economically. A selective bibliography and a general index close the book, which is a valued addition to the short list of good, annotated texts of the Characters.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

ALAN L. BOEGEHOLD

ANDRÉ BOULANGER AND PIERRE WUILLEUMIER (edd., tr.). *Cicéron, Discours*. Tome XIX: *Philippiques I à IV*. "Collection des Universités de France, publiée sous le patronage de l'Association Guillaume Budé." Paris: Société d'Édition "Les Belles Lettres," 1959. Pp. 202. Fr. 9.

PIERRE WUILLEUMIER (ed., tr.). *Cicéron, Discours*. Tome XX: *Philippiques V à XIV*. Same series and publisher, 1960. Pp. 287. Fr. 15.

THESE TWO VOLUMES, as a text, are a welcome addition to Ciceronian scholarship. The French translation is excellent. Each speech is preceded by a historical summary and is accompanied by a critical apparatus and notes which refer not only to ancient but also to modern commentators. The editors have also summarized each speech in outline form.

The first volume contains an introduction (41 pages) divided into three parts: a historical consideration; a literary consideration; and the manuscript tradition, appended to which is an extensive bibliography not confined solely to the subject of the *Philippics*. The second volume contains, at the end, the fragments of the *Philippics* not found in the extant fourteen speeches and an *Index Deorum Hominumque*.

In their introduction the editors have given no new insight into the historical background of the period, nor into the literary value of the *Philippics*. The importance here lies in the footnotes with which the essay is filled. It was wise to separate the historical from the literary discussion, since all too often one or the other may be obscured by a mixture of the two. Unfortunately, however, the short paragraph on language and style is disappointing. The work of Laurant is briefly mentioned, and the paragraph then lapses into generalities such as: "purity of vocabulary," "variety," "vivacity," etc. This is descriptive but scarcely diagnostic.

In the bibliography the list of philological studies (pp. 37) contains the names of various authors and the journals in which they may be found, but not the titles of their works. Finally, it is regrettable that the index of gods and men, while complete in itself, could not have been enlarged to include a few more subjects.

There are few typographical errors. The print is clear and easy to read.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

BRADY B. GILLELAND

REX WARNER. *Imperial Caesar*. Boston and Toronto: Little, Brown, 1960. Pp. viii, 343; map. \$5.00.

THIS BOOK WILL delight both the specialist and the general reader, and although Caesar may seem to emerge as "the noblest Roman of them all," the treatment is in no sense a whitewash.

Caesar reviews, somewhat in the form of an apologia,

the last fifteen years of his life (from his arrival in Gaul), as he lies or sits awake on the eve of the fateful Ides of March. Frequent foreshadowing of the dire events of the morrow is most effective. Both Commentaries and the other ancient sources, particularly the Suetonian biography, are utilized in the subtlest of paraphrase throughout.

Warner had a happy inspiration in allowing his hero to digress in frequent discussions having no direct bearing on the main source of his reminiscences. He talks of Catullus and Lesbia, the philosophy of Lucretius, Cicero from all viewpoints, Pollio, the young Vergil, and the like. And perhaps nowhere but here are to be found kind words for Mamurra, Catullus' notorious decoctor *Formianus*. The author exhibits a thorough familiarity with the literature of the period and elicits therefrom the "whole" Caesar, the man of literary tastes as well as the politician and the general.

For an idea of Warner's interpretation of Caesar's political aims, consider the following: "The old regime had shown itself unfit to govern and to administer. I am deficient in neither capacity" (pp. 210f.). As for his methods, the dictator remarks elsewhere: "I am a great respecter of all the decencies and am never unscrupulous unless it is absolutely necessary" (p. 185). Warner's artistry and logic may well disturb even the most inveterate anti-Caesarians.

The book is remarkable for the qualities of humor and suspense and will hold the interest of all to the very last page.

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PETER SATTLER, *Augustus und der Senat. Untersuchung: en zur römischen Innenpolitik zwischen 30 und 17 vor Christus*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1960. Pp. 109. DM 9.80.

THE PURPOSE of this slender volume is expressed by the subtitle; the theme is the internal opposition to Augustus from the time he gained power in 30 until he established himself constitutionally in 17. The investigation is strictly chronological, cogently argued, and generally convincing, but complete conviction in this, as in any, aspect of Augustus is hard to come by. Indeed, some may say that actual opposition to Augustus was less important than it is made out to be here.

The ground has of course been much trodden, e.g., in Syme's *Roman Revolution* and recently, in part and from a different viewpoint, in E. T. Salmon's "The Evolution of Augustus' Principate," *Historia* 5 (1956) 456-478. Nonetheless, numerous moot points remain in this study, centering chiefly on the settlement of 23. Did Augustus really fail to adopt a successor then, as he did later, because of fear of his enemies? Did he really lose his leading position at Rome upon resignation of the consulship? It is certain that the tribunician power did not include the right of *prima relatio*? In addition, it is surprising to find no mention of the oath to Octavian taken by *tota Italia* in the section dealing with the period of the triumvirate.

In a bibliography citing items from as early as the eighteenth century, there are some peculiar omissions, e.g., McFayden's articles, Dury on the praetorian cohorts, Last on *maius imperium*. Nor is the accuracy here beyond reproach.

Stylistically, the marks of dissertation origin remain,

though the German is easy. The chief complaint here is one which has so frequently been levelled against Pauly-Wissowa — the too-abundant use of parentheses for citations within sentences tends to interrupt the reader.

EMORY UNIVERSITY

HERBERT W. BENARIO

E. O. JAMES. *The Ancient Gods: The History and Diffusion of Religion in the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean*. ("The Putnam History of Religion.") New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1960. Pp. 359; 85 photographs, 11 figs. in text, map. \$7.50.

PROFESSOR JAMES has managed to write a surprisingly dull book upon an attractive subject. I have never read anything so badly written except some students' papers and James's last book.

That the author has not mastered his materials is evident in both major and minor mistakes. The printer cannot be blamed for such errors as Treasury of Munyas, Dindymone, Diktynnan, Domophoon, Titysus, Rhode (for Rohde), "the dream oracles of Fannius in Virgil" (p. 241). The Syrian Mount Kasios appears as Mons Cassius. James clearly did not consult original texts in either Greek or Near-Eastern languages; his citations of them are strange and often wrong.

The book is full of egregious mistakes alike in Greek and Near-Eastern myth, religion, and history. Odysseus is a Trojan hero; Adonis emasculated himself; Uranos was Zeus's father in Hesiod's *Theogony*, where Earth "is represented as emerging as Tartarus, . . . together with Eros and Erebus, leading up to Night." Who are the "Pindaric poets" mentioned on p. 224? Plouton "later became Pluto"; and "Dionysiac" is a noun which apparently means Dionysos' cult. Such errors illustrate the fumbling that is evident throughout.

The account of the Delphic oracle (pp. 242-245) is a mine of misinformation. The Pythia sat "on the tripod over a vaporous cleft in a chasm or cave below"; yet we soon learn, correctly enough, that no such chasm has been found under Apollo's temple — nevertheless, "the vapour theory is by no means improbable." The oracular spring is Kassolis. The temple service was not "associated with priestly families" until 300 A.D. (!). Orpheus had a place at Delphi.

Just after this we learn that Attalus I founded the Attalid dynasty, and that a temple was built at Cumae in 493 B.C. for the Sibyl in response to a Sibylline oracle. There are errors like these on almost every page. This is a sad beginning for a series of books on the world's religions. And when we have finished we have learned almost nothing about ancient gods.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH FONTENROSE

CAROL MADDISON. *Apollo and the Nine: A History of the Ode*. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press, 1960. Pp. x, 427. \$6.50.

THIS IS A SELECTIVE history of the ode from the "poet-priest" Pindar to the beginning of the Victorian Age. After a brief description of the ode in general, M. proceeds with a survey of the classical lyric poetry of Pindar, Anacreon, and Horace, discussing in particular those characteristics which were to influence the development of the modern ode: meter, language, imagery, subject.

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More detailed attention is given to the humanist or neo-Latin ode of Italy; in this respect, both classical influences and those derived from medieval culture are considered.

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Much the same pattern is followed throughout: brief biography, consideration of characteristic poems (some quoted, then translated), short summary of the poet's place in the history of the ode. The weakness of the book lies in the author's often too vague and general critical statements and in a rather monotonous, choppy style; also, there are certain glaring omissions in the bibliography, e.g., E. Fraenkel's *Horace*. Its great merit lies in the fact that the author has brought together much material that was isolated and difficult of access, and thus has made a valuable addition to literary history.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

JANICE M. BENARIO

SISTER MARY MARGUERITE BUTLER, R.S.M. *Hrotsvitha: The Theatricality of Her Plays*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1960. Pp. xvii, 234; 3 plates, 6 figs. \$6.00.

IN THIS NEW and interesting work the author is concerned with a problem which has exercised theatre and literary scholars of the last century and a half. Hrotsvitha of Gandersheim, disturbed by the influence and popularity of the Roman playwright Terence, wrote six plays in which she attempted "in the very way in which he treats of unchaste love among evil women, to celebrate according to my ability the praiseworthy chasteness of godlike maidens." Regarding these plays, two opinions have predominated in the scholarly world. "The one school is of the opinion that she wrote the plays for performance in her monastery during her own lifetime; the other maintains that she wrote them only to be read as pious exercises or dramatic colloquies glorifying laudable Christian virtues, as opposed to the licentious matter found in the pagan works popular at the time" (p. 1).

To support her contention that the plays of Hrotsvitha were indeed written for performance, the author presents her main arguments in the fifth chapter. In this she enumerates the "genuine theatrical qualities which admit of performance" (p. 85), and many of her assertions are indeed persuasive. However, it seems to this reviewer that her argument at best proves that the plays could have been performed under certain conditions. That Hrotsvitha wrote with such a performance in mind seems as yet unproved. Fresh evidence is needed.

In the other sections of this book, the author presents valuable information concerning the history and culture of the monastery of Gandersheim. The sixth and last chapter contains a highly interesting account of experimental productions of the *Dulcitius* and the *Sapientia*.

This book is a very useful addition to the continuing discussion of the fascinating problem of Hrotsvitha.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

COLM LUBBEID

IN THE JOURNALS

This column is intended primarily for teachers of Latin in secondary schools. New investigations and evaluations of the lives and works of Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, and information concerning the Rome of their era, constantly appear in classical periodicals, American and European. Unfortunately, too frequently these valuable studies are unknown or inaccessible to teachers and interested students. CW plans to summarize each month certain articles which seem pertinent to classroom use. Obviously such summaries will present, rather than criticize. Readers are urged, of course, to consult, when possible, the periodicals in which the original articles were published.

STOA AND GARDEN IN THE AENEID

Recent views on the philosophical basis of the *Aeneid* offer material for lively debate. Herbert M. Howe's "The Gods and the Garden," *Vergilius* 6 (1960) 24-28, argues that Vergil never entirely abandoned the Epicureanism he studied with Siro in his Neapolitan *Sans Souci* (Pausilypon). But the Epicurean creed posed a dilemma for the serious disciple because it required detachment from politics and mundane matters and at the same time recognition that men were sentient beings with the ability to make ethical choices which entailed involvement. Vergil's gods appear between impersonal destiny and feeling men and they tend to be



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more *numina* than Olympians, more often objective natural forces than quasi-human personalities on the Homeric pattern. How does not regard Vergil's *fatum* as ineluctable or unalterable; *fatum* seems to be subject to the same elasticity as the natural law, where the swerve or atomic *declinatio* breaks the rigid line. Vergil appears to use the human aspect of his gods to blur the division between the timeless forces of nature and individual man. The Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of souls, allied to the Stoic fiery world soul in Book 6, is utilised by Vergil to achieve a synthetic view of Roman history, past and future; additional argument and details are lacking because Vergil was not a convert to either doctrine. In fact, Anchises' account of the *anima mundi* bears striking similarities to the Lucretian Venus. In the final analysis philosophical validity is compromised for literary utility.

Mark W. Edwards treats "The Expression of Stoic Ideas in the *Aeneid*," *Phoenix* 14 (1960) 151-165, by re-examining the text for samples of Stoic phraseology, particularly in connection with Aeneas as a reluctant but obedient follower of Fate. Vergil seems to confront his intensely human characters with a rigid Stoic concep-

tion of Fate (*Pronoia* or Predestination) and the tension is regularly charged with pathos. This conception was chosen by Vergil because it enabled him to predict the future of Rome and the ultimate idealistic rule of peace. But Fate, inhuman and invincible, has a nerve-wracking effect on the gentle hero; Aeneas never knows imperturbability or peace of mind, or the inner satisfaction of a pilgrim. Edwards accounts for minor inconsistencies in the depiction of the powers of Fate, Jupiter, and man as the result of Vergil's divergence from the Stoic cosmic pattern. Although Aeneas conforms in action, he is not a Stoic, nor is he Augustus: he is Vergil's mouthpiece and reflects Vergil's peculiar longings, human inconsistencies, and scepticism. Aeneas in the underworld (*Aeneid* 6, 268-272) reflects the two central ideas of the poet's view of man: the Stoic tenet of following Fate's appointed path through life, and Vergil's own melancholy compassionate view of man's predicament; Stoicism comforts but cannot dispel the sorrows, fears, and sufferings of life.

Other Recent Articles

William S. Anderson, "Imagery in the Satires of Horace and Juvenal," *American Journal*

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of *Philology* 81 (1960) 225-260, defines the general nature of imagery as employed by the two satirists, with sidelights on the poetic imagery of Vergil and Statius.

Truesdell S. Brown, "Timaues and the *Aeneid*," *Vergilius* 6 (1960) 4-12, shows the influence of Timaues of Tauromenium (Taormina) directly and indirectly on Vergil's *Aeneid*; the indirect influence may have stemmed from Ennius, Lycophron's *Alexander*, and Apollonius Rhodius' *Argonautica*.

W. A. Laidlaw, "Cicero and the Stage," *Hermathena* 94 (1960) 56-66.

Harry A. Levy, "Horatii Libri I Carminis XXII Gallica Quae Dicitur Explicatio," *Classical Journal* 56 (1960-61) 117-122, subjects the *Integer vitae* ode to the French technique of textual explication, with useful bibliography.

D. E. W. Wormell, "Lucretius: The Personality of the Poet," *Greece and Rome* 7 (1960) 54-65, argues that there is no internal evidence in the *De Rerum Natura* to justify belief that Lucretius was mentally unbalanced, and proceeds to laud his earnestness and gravity, his luminous intellect, and Miltonic qualities.

MCMMASTER UNIVERSITY

A. G. MCKAY

IN THE ENTERTAINMENT WORLD

EURIPIDES AND GLUCK:

RATIONALIST AND REFORMER

"It is indispensable for a student of the history of opera to know something of the history, literature, and mythology of the ancient world, if only because so many opera subjects have been drawn from these sources."¹

In a season heavily populated by operatic works which demand, for their ultimate appreciation, at least a nodding acquaintance with the Graeco-Roman classics, Grout's advice is more practical than dogmatic. The New York City Center opened its fall season with a handsomely mounted *Orfeo* by Monteverdi, and followed it up a few evenings later with a double bill of Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex* and Orff's controversial *Carmina Burana*. Sold-out concert versions of Strauss' *Daphne*, *The Trojans* of Berlioz, Gluck's *Orfeo ed Euridice*, Handel's *Julius Caesar*, and Monteverdi's *Coronation of Poppea* offer striking evidence that seldom-heard operas on classical themes are not the

1. Donald J. Grout, *A Short History of Opera* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1947), Vol. I, p. 13.

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One of the most eagerly awaited performances of the season has been the Metropolitan's revival of Gluck's *Alceste*, last heard in 1952. This eighteenth-century relic was plucked from the archives, refurbished with majestic yet formal decor by Michael Manuel (who also directed the production), choreographed by Anthony Tudor, and unveiled last December to respectable but unecstatic notices. The focal point was not the opera itself, more a curiosity piece than an evening's entertainment, but the debut of Eileen Farrell in the title role. While it is beyond the province of this reviewer to take issue with the generally harsh judgment that greeted Miss Farrell's top notes, one could not imagine any other soprano, save *la divina* Callas at her best, executing this formidable role so intelligently as the Staten Island *prima donna*.

Gluck's *tragedia messa in musica* must be interpreted within a definite historical context. To a modern audience it emerges as a cold and eviscerated work, but in its day *Alceste* was quite revolutionary. Like the composer's *Orfeo ed Euridice*, *Alceste* is a 'reform' opera. The

Italian opera of Gluck's day was richly encrusted with a florid vocalism unwarranted by the score. Gluck sought a return to the simple Florentine concept of opera as *dramma per musica*, or, as he expressed it in the famous preface to the printed text of *Alceste* (1769), music should serve poetry the same way that color enhances a drawing, giving it more light and shading but not altering the contours. To divest opera of its baroque elements, Gluck sought a return to the form and simplicity of the classical myth. A brief glance at the *corpus* of Gluck's operas reveals such works as *Telemacco*, *Ippolito*, *Le nozze d'Ercole e d'Ebe*, *Paride ed Elena*, and both an *Iphigénie en Aulide* and an *Iphigénie en Tauride*.

The Met's *Alceste* is being performed in John Gutman's rhyming English translation of the du Roullet libretto for the Paris version of 1776. Metropolitan audiences are not viewing the opera as it was originally intended for the Vienna premiere of 1767, but a radically changed version prepared for Paris nine years later.² To classicists, the question is not a musical, but a comparative one: how does the Gluck opera compare with the Euripidean model?

The opera opens with the people of Thessaly lamenting the imminent death of their king Admetus, and complaining of the pitiless decrees of the gods. Alceste, his wife, seeks to win over Apollo with votive offerings, but the god is unmoved: Admetus can live if a 'friend' will die in his stead. The people shudder at this alternative and leave the temple. Alceste realizes that she alone can save her husband and resolves to sacrifice her life for him, whereupon Admetus is immediately restored to health. When he demands to know the name of the 'friend' who made this sacrifice, Alceste, at first loath to speak, finally reveals the truth. Admetus is grief-stricken, but his wife, remaining steadfast in her resolve, begins her descent to the underworld. When she is at the gates of hell, Admetus suddenly rushes in, exclaiming that life is impossible without her. Demons appear and try to seize Alceste, but Admetus wards them off. "Strike me," he cries. At that moment the demons vanish and Apollo appears;³ the selfless

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2. For an analysis of the original Calzabigi libretto, see Martin Cooper, *Gluck* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1935) 128f.

3. In the Paris version it is Heracles who is the *deus ex machina*; the Met has evidently retained the Apollo of the original Calzabigi libretto.

love of Alcestis has moved the gods. Husband and wife return to earth amid general rejoicing and the usual ceremonial ballet.

Patently missing are the opening and wonderfully sophistic dialogue between Apollo and Death, the altercation between Pheres (who is completely omitted) and Admetus at Alcestis' funeral, the important notion of *xenia* which the supposedly bereaved Admetus offers the wandering Heracles, the episode of the tipsy Heracles and his equally tipsy philosophizing, and the wryly amusing ending when Heracles brings in the veiled Alcestis much to the befuddlement of her husband. Both pro-satyr drama and opera have *deus ex machina* endings, but the Euripidean is considerably more subtle. Euripides' Alcestis is a perfect foil for Admetus — the noble and unselfish wife of a fastidious and literal-minded husband. Gluck's Alcestis and Admetus are identical shoots from the same vine; they are stereotypes possessing every virtue and no vice.

It is obvious why Gluck's librettist could not produce an exact replica of the Euripidean tragicomedy. An argument between father and son at a funeral, the Greek notion of hospitality, and a drunken deity expounding an anachronistic Epicureanism, would have been alien to eighteenth-century operatic tastes. A descent into Hades is more spectacular than the symbolic restoration of wife to husband.

In contrast to Euripides, Gluck's opera is quite tenuous. Two of the most vital elements in the Greek original, humor and poetry, are sadly lacking, unless one is to say that the poetry of the libretto is humorous. *Alcestis* may indeed be the crucial argument for presenting opera in the original language. When the heroine assails us with platitudes such as "My despair is as deep as the ocean," or the hero with "I am yours to my final breath," one cannot help but wonder if the soap opera has really been interrupted.

The physical production, however, is another matter. Manuel has combined a straightforward simplicity which the text demands with just enough splendor to prevent monotony. The overture, a favorite concert piece, is now an integral part of the opera. With the first brooding measures, the gold curtain rises, revealing a scrim on which fragments of impressionistic cloud are painted. The scrim grows progressively transparent until one can discern the chorus grouped in highly effective *tableaux*. Some stand transfixed with grief, arms unlifted;

others rush in to inform their kin in pantomime of Admetus' impending death. Throughout the opera the chorus is used with the fluid quality of strophe-antistrophe design. Drama departments contemplating a Greek tragedy would do well to study Manuel's carefully balanced choral groupings.

The most impressive piece of staging occurs at the beginning of the third act. The curtain rises, again revealing the scrim. When it is illuminated, Alcestis is seen slowly descending the stairs leading to Hades. The stage is bathed in purple light, and from the wings billows of white foam languidly roll — a vivid suggestion of Lethe.

The costumes are a pastiche of various styles — Greek, Roman, and medieval — but are quite attractive.

To those raised on an operatic diet of liberties who ironically sing of the fickleness of women, and Scottish lassies who go mad amid violins and flutes, *Alcestis* may seem more coy than classic. Classicists of musical bent should be grateful for this opportunity to witness a rarely performed work in an excellent production.

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and to compare two completely different approaches to the same allegorical myth.

A matinee performance of *Alcestis* is scheduled for February 11, at 2:00 P.M.

BERNARD F. DICK

IONA COLLEGE

ED. NOTE: Professor Schnur, who regularly conducts this column, is being spelled for this installment by his junior colleague at Iona, Mr. Dick, also an interested student of the future of the classics in the modern art forms.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Paradoxically enough, for a discipline which concerns itself with the past often millennia removed, archaeology has entered in recent years the most vital and vigorous phase of its development. The extent of discoveries and research perfected since the end of the Second World War is so vast that the inventory of these fifteen archaeological years would require a full volume.¹ With this accelerated rate of activity, it

1. Such a book treatment has just been published by the archaeological news editor of the *Illustrated London News*, Edward Bacon, in *Digging for History: A Survey of Recent World Archaeological Discoveries 1945-1959* — (London: Adam & Charles Black, 1960).

is often difficult for the archaeologist himself to keep *au courant* of recent developments in the field.

The present brief report hopes to inaugurate in this journal a series of archaeological records and news accounts. Excavation, the very lifeblood of modern archaeology, being a seasonal enterprise and precise information and accurate interpretation not always immediately available, the appearance of this column may be by necessity irregular and sporadic. It is not the intention of this writer obviously to vie with preliminary reports of excavators and specialized journals²: our chief concern is to keep readers of *The Classical World* reasonably well-informed about recent explorations in the realm of the ancient Mediterranean. We beg indulgence from the beginning for possible omissions and too perfunctory treatment: exhaustive reporting would indeed demand much more extensive space.

The year 1960 has proven to be a lively archaeological year in and about the Mediterranean lands, though it can boast of few, if any, discoveries of a spectacular character when compared to other years.³ On the other hand, it will be remembered for bringing underwater archaeology from the domain of a skin-diver's relaxation into organized, careful research. One of the most interesting discoveries of the year has been the exploration and even "excavation" of a Bronze Age shipwreck from ca. 1300 B.C. off Cape Gelidonya, on the shores of southern Turkey. The expedition, sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, brought to the surface a large number of copper ingots, tools, pots, probably in traffic between Cyprus, Rhodes, and other Mycenaean centers. The overtones and possibilities of such a discovery hardly need further emphasis.⁴

The Bronze Age of the Aegean world continued to attract the attention of several land expeditions, which in many cases followed on the work initiated in previous years. Sp. Marinatos explored again a number of Mycenaean sites in western Messenia, particularly within the Homeric realm of Pylos, revealing the location

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2. See Bibliographical Note, p. 169.

3. Some of the work mentioned in this initial report was discussed in the course of the December 1960 meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America (in conjunction with the American Philological Association), more specifically the explorations on Ceos, in western Greece, at Sardis, Corinth, Mallorca, and the underwater work off Cape Gelidonya.

4. Many CAAS members will recall the illustrated lecture by Prof. Lionel Casson at the 1959 Spring meeting; cf. *CW* 52 (1958-59) 217. — Ed.

of a number of strongholds and some tholos-tombs. On the island of Ceos, John Caskey examined the remains of Bronze Age settlements, especially at Agia Irini, with Early and Late Cycladic and Helladic finds. Missions of the Italian School in Athens (headed by Luigi Bernabò Brea and Doro Levi, respectively) continued the uncovering of a Bronze Age town at Poliochni, on the island of Lemnos, and of a Minoan farm-house and various post-Mycenaean remains at Gortyna, in Crete.

Archaeological activity touching the great centers of continental Greece has been somewhat limited in 1960. Mention should, however, be made of the brief excavation in Corinth, specifically about the so-called "Baths of Aphrodite" (American School and Henry S. Robinson) and the continued work of Oscar Broneer at the Isthmia, with interesting finds from the temple of Poseidon and the sanctuary of Palaemon. Reports from the eastern shores of the Aegean are still forthcoming, but Turkish excavations focused, among others, on the site of Pitane in Mysia, and Perge in Pamphylia (under Ekrem Akurgal and A. M. Mansel, respectively). The American sponsored (Fogg Museum, etc.) excavations of Sardis, on the other hand, produced further material from the acropolis, as well as some Mycenaean sherds. Louis Robert, the renowned French epigraphist and archaeologist, continued his excavations of the oracular shrine of Apollo at Klaros, in Ionia.⁵ In Cyprus, the handsome theater of Salamis was uncovered late in 1959 and last spring and yielded interesting sculptural decoration. An item of note and eventually the topic of much discussion is the inscription of the Athenian mobilization order before the battle of Salamis, found at Troezen early in the year (it is now in the Epigraphic Museum of Athens).⁶

The western Mediterranean witnessed an equal share of activity in 1960: some of the spectacular sculptural fragments found in the "grotto of Tiberius" at Sperlonga were reassembled and confirmed the earlier views of G. Jacopi and others that one of the monumental group of statues represents the struggle of Odysseus and his companions with the monster Scylla. The construction of the new airport of Rome at

Fiumicino also brought to light interesting remains of the Claudian port of Ostia: finds include well-preserved timbers of some Roman cargo-ships, break-waters and piers. Some spectacular discoveries were made in the Po valley, where the Northern Etruscan world is proving to be much more exciting and original than previously believed.⁷ The excavations at Bologna, Marzabotto, and especially Spina have brought to light Attic red-figured pottery, sculpture, and bronzes which illustrate well the lively artistic and commercial exchanges among the Villanovan, Etruscan, and Greek cultures. The C. Lerici Foundation, with its interest in aerial photography, has been closely associated with these explorations. The same Lerici Foundation (established by Carlo M. Lerici, a geologist and engineer of means) again co-operated last summer and autumn with the Department of Antiquities of Southern Etruria in the investigation of the necropoleis of Tarquinia and vicinity. Some exciting tombs with wall-paintings (one representing a two-masted ship) were explored by the technique perfected by Lerici and his colleagues, which consists of locating the tombs

7. An exhibition of objects and Etruscan works of art uncovered in this area is currently being held at Bologna.

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5. For a fuller account of Anatolian developments, see the article just published in *AJA* 65 (1961) 37-52, by Machteld Mellink, "Archaeology in Asia Minor."

6. See M. H. Jameson, "A Decree of Themistokles from Troezen," *Hesperia* 29 (1960) 198-233.

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by geophysical, electrical instruments, piercing the roofs with a drilling apparatus, and lowering a periscope or an inserted special camera in order to examine the condition of the interior of the tombs. In Sicily, the Princeton Expedition to Morgantina added another season of work to its credit, revealing further important details of the Hellenistic residential areas and agoraplan, as well as of the original acropolis settlement of the city.

There finally remains to record the continuation of the excavations carried out on the Balearic island of Mallorca: an interesting female bronze head of the Roman period is included among last year's finds. Exploration of the pre-Roman and Punic levels of Leptis Magna in Libya was also undertaken in the spring by a group of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

It would be impossible to list and do justice to all archaeological journals here. Among those of particular interest to classicists, one must mention, in the U. S., the *American Journal of Archaeology* and *Archaeology* (with "Archaeological News"), both published by the Archaeological Institute of America, 5 Washington Sq. North, N. Y. 3, N.Y., and *Hesperia*, published by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; in Britain: *Antiquity*, *Anatolian Studies*, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, *Journal of Roman Studies* (esp. for Roman Britain); in France: *Revue Archéologique*, *Revue des Etudes Grecques* (with "Bulletin Archéologique"); in Belgium: *Antiquité Classique*; in Italy: *Archaeologia Classica*, *Notizie degli Scavi*, and the various publications of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei—*Rendiconti*, *Memorie*, *Monumenti Antichi*; in Germany: *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts* (Athenische and Römische Abteilung), *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts* (with Beilage, "Archäologische Bibliographie").

An exhaustive annual bibliography covering classical archaeology internationally is the excellent *Fasti Archaeologici* (Florence: Sansoni, 1946—). The most rapid reporting of archaeological developments and discoveries can perhaps be found in the non-archaeological, but archaeologically first-rate, *Illustrated London News*, whose archaeological editor, Edward Bacon, has been mentioned above (note 1).

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

KENAN T. ERIM

ED. NOTE: We are honored to announce the accession to the staff of Dr. Erim, whose column will fill a long-felt gap in CW. A native of Istanbul, Dr. Erim studied in Switzerland, received his B.A. at New York University, his M.A. and Ph.D. at Princeton, and worked with the Princeton Expedition to Sicily at Morgantina. He has taught at Indiana University, and returned to N. Y. U. as Assistant Professor of Classics in 1958.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from p. 148)

Equipment (Title III) and Summer Institutes (Title VI). These should include the entire area of language instruction. Of course, our assumption is that the amended Act will involve a larger appropriation.

These recommendations, if adopted by the Congress, should be implemented in keeping with the present spirit of the Act, i.e., all aid should be distributed with a due and impartial regard for state and local autonomy in education, for regional differences, and for a healthy diversity in educational theory.

Professor Gerald F. Else, APA Delegate to American Council of Learned Societies

Professor Van L. Johnson, President, American Classical League

Dean John F. Latimer, Washington Representative, American Classical League

Dean Harry L. Levy, Secretary-Treasurer, American Philological Association

Professor Paul L. MacKendrick, Chairman, APA Committee on Educational Training and Trends

SUMMER WORKSHOPS

(Continued from p. 144)

city-planning seen through archaeology; classical and modern drama. Among other extra activities, recent classical films will be shown and discussed.

Members of the staff are: Professors Hugh Graham, Edwin Ramage, and Norman T. Pratt, Jr. For details, write to Mr. Pratt, Department of Classics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Annual Spring Meeting of *The Classical Association of the Atlantic States* will be held in New York, April 28-29, 1961; the program will be published in the March issue.

Members and friends are cordially invited to contribute to the Workshop Scholarships to be awarded by the Association for its summer workshop (see "Summer Workshops," this issue). Contributions may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. J. A. Maurer, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

SCHOLARSHIPS

BROWN U. Wilbour Fellowships (\$1800 upwards plus tuition); Arnold Fellowship (archaeological study abroad); teaching assistantships; others. Feb. 15.

U. OF MISSOURI. Miller Fellowship (\$1000 plus tuition). Mar. 1.

U. OF PENNSYLVANIA. Assistantships, scholarships, fellowships. Feb. 17.

NDEA FELLOWSHIPS

No official release on awards of *National Defense Education Act* fellowships for 1961 (cf. CW 53 [1959-

60] 170) had reached us at press time. Fellowships are normally for three years, and have an aggregate value of \$6600 with liberal dependent and other benefits.

Of institutions reporting, Fordham, whose special program emphasizes Latin philology, reports the award of four new fellowships, in addition to renewal of the same number awarded in 1960. Applications should be submitted to Rev. J. H. Reid, S.J., Chairman, Dept. of Classics, Fordham University, New York 58, N.Y., by Feb. 20, 1961.

Tufts, a newcomer to the program, announces the award of two fellowships. The first year will be offered at Cumae in connection with the VSA-Tufts program noted below; an additional award will cover fellows' full expenses, including ocean travel and travel in Italy. Applications and necessary supporting material must be received by Feb. 15, 1961; address Prof. Van B. Johnson, Dept. of Classics, Tufts University, Medford 55, Mass.

Tufts University, in collaboration with the *Vergilian Society of America* is offering a year of classical study at Cumae for undergraduate (sophomore standing or above; on temporary transfer basis) and beginning graduate students during the academic year 1961-62. The group will be limited to 20, and preference will be given classical majors. It is expected that some scholarships will be offered. Applications, returnable March 1, 1961, may be obtained from Prof. Van L. Johnson, Tufts University, Medford 55, Mass.

The *John Hay Fellows Program* announces three Summer Institutes in the Humanities, open to public high school teachers and administrators, to be held at Bennington College, Colorado College, and Williams College, July 1-29, 1961. Each of the 160 participants will receive a generous stipend and dependency and travel allowances; in 1961 they will be chosen from 20 states (Ariz., Cal., Colo., Conn., Fla., Ill., Ind., La., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., N.H., N.Y., Ohio, Ore., Pa., Utah, Va., Wisc.) and the District of Columbia.

Applications, returnable Feb. 20, 1961, may be obtained from Dr. C. R. Keller, Director, John Hay Fellows Program, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

APA TEXTBOOK COMMITTEE

(See *CW*, Dec. 1960, pp. 84, 104f.)

The University of Chicago Press is planning to reprint, during the current year, the Mather-Hewitt edition of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; K. P. Harrington's *Medieval Latin*; H. L. Levy's *Latin Reader for Colleges*; and D. P. Lockwood's *Survey of Classical Roman Literature*. Any reader who has a clean copy of the Mather-Hewitt or Harrington texts which he is willing to surrender for the purpose of photographic reproduction, is asked to get in touch with Prof. W. H. Stahl, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10, N.Y. The publisher will replace the donor's copy with two copies of the reprint.

The *American Numismatic Society* is offering grants-in-aid for its annual Summer Seminar to graduate students, or junior instructors, with at least one year's work in archaeology, classics, or related fields. Further information and application forms, returnable March 1, may be obtained from the Society's office, Broadway betw. 155th and 156th St., New York 32, N.Y.

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